

## The Daily Gazette

Subscribed for the  
DEMOCRAT-ADVANCE.  
PUBLISHED BY THE

Stock Journal Publishing Company.

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## Weather Report.

For the West Gulf States—Partly cloudy weather, local winds, early shifting to south, early winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling, followed in west portion, by rising barometer.

THE probabilities are that the tariff bill be defeated for want of work.

A FIRE CHIEF horsewhipped a St. Louis masher on the streets yesterday.

THE rumor of the death of the emperor of Germany proved to be a canard.

AN effort will be made to locate a branch of the supreme court in this city.

IT is indeed a bad cause that must be sustained by the perversion of facts.

SERIOUS charges are brought against the mayor of St. Louis by his subordinates.

THREE hundred persons were burned to death in a circus in Berlin, Germany, last Saturday.

"SUNDAY RESPONSIBILITY" is the verdict of the coroner who investigated the Planter's House fire in St. Louis.

JUDGING from the telegraph reports the most serious loss incurred by the Milwaukee fire was the loss of Tom Thorne's trunk.

TEXAS could well afford a few thousands from its cash balance to provide moderate pensions to the veterans who secured Texas independence.

WE are at a loss to conceive why Governor Roberts' friends should find fault with Governor IRLAND'S inaugural address. It certainly did the o. d. no discredit.

OUR friend the marquis of Lorne, informs us, with regrets, that he will be unable to visit the Fort this trip. All right, old boy; you know what is best, we presume.

IF the man who has predicted the great March wind storm should turn his attention to the investigation of coming events in the way of fires, with any success, he would be a real hero.

THE legislators at Austin seem to be exercising abundant caution in their deliberations. It is well. It is in hasty legislation, unmaturing measures, and unconsidered action that trouble comes.

SOME one says: "Mr. BLACKBURN is too honest and frank to be a speaker. We should think these qualities would be rather desirable. None of the former speakers made any claim on either that has been heard of."

JUDGE CLARK in his charge to the grand jury of Baines county dilated upon the advantages of the county and said that that county "carried the palm, by reason of the large sweet potatoes and fatted swine that rounded the forests of that county." He should have added that the sweet potatoes were inside the swine while the roaming was going on.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "What the pension law needs is an amendment granting pensions to those whose feelings were damaged by being drafted into the army. Then we may look to see justice done to the brave men who hired substitutes."

AN amendment to compensate those who had to get up early in the morning to go to the station to see the boys off should be added.

IT'S a cold day when the Globe-Democrat gets left, although the mercury was hanging around the twenties when the ZERKEL-GARIBOLDI sensation occurred. The paper has made apologies for that, however, and renewed its energies for the future. It devotes four columns to LANGLEY'S debut in St. Louis, and had eight critics in attendance, each of whom expressed his opinion of her beauty and talent. The most unique scheme of that paper though, was a catechism, which was prepared on fancy cards and distributed through the theater. The card bore the following questions: 1. Is she beautiful? 2. Her style of beauty? 3. Describe her appearance. 4. What do you think of her style of acting? 5. Your opinion of FARRIST. A great many answers were received and some with the names attached to the cards, which were taken up at the end of the second act. Fifty-nine of the answers are published and forty-eight of them pronounce her beautiful. The other questions are answered, but the only one of them in which the public will take an interest is the last one: "Your opinion of FARRIST." The replies to this are for the most part exultantly funny, and there is not more than a half dozen who do not approve of him and envy him. Some of them think he has more money than trains, but his taste is almost universally pronounced excellent. One of the replies is from Mr. JOHN A. COCKEILL, editor of the Post-Dispatch, and says: "He is a nice young man, with plenty of money, engaged in a chivalrous and knightly business, and I approve of him." Another answer says: "I am a spelling book, but his luck is nearly h—t." Another says, "I wish I was him," and another, "to paraphrase the saying of one of the greatest of the ancients of earth, 'If I were not myself, I would be FARRIST.'"

THE Jersey Lily and her *fidus achates*, FREDDIE GEBHARDT, have been discussed *ad nauseum* by the metropolitan press and its correspondents. The wires have been laden with reports of the comings and goings and sayings of these twain, as if their personal relations were a matter of vital importance to the social or government structure of this country.

FREDDIE has become indignant, and the Lily plaintive. The former thinks it an outrage that his conduct should meet with criticism in a land where chivalry, gallantry and independence are supposed to exist—and the latter is of the opinion that in this blessed land of liberty, a poor, lone, lorn woman ought to be permitted to associate with whom she chooses, and with company she finds congenial.

"For a few hours' relaxation, after her duties to the public have been performed." Perhaps, and doubtless, viewed from their standpoint of right and wrong, both of these notorious people are right—but from a disinterested standpoint, the public is likely to arrive at quite a different conclusion. To say the least of it, the example to the youth of the country—of both sexes—is not beneficial.

If there be nothing but a feeling of friendship existing between GEBHARDT and LANGTRY, she would prevail upon him to cease his marked and demonstrative attention, and if he were her friend he would take the first train for home, and relieve her of a suspicion which must attach to her character, so long as their names are intimately associated.

THE serene satisfaction of writing "editor and proprietor" after one's name has filled the land with indifferent newspapers and countless "journalists" mourn. "The fourth estate" is, indeed, a power in the land, and free circus tickets are very enchanting. "Long felt wants" are daily discovered, and the social, political and other like perquisites of newspaper life are will-o'-the-wisps that lure hundreds annually to a life, than which there is none more delusive—none in which there is more promise and less fulfillment, more glory and less bread. "Business is business," and, though attempts are daily inaugurated to fill the "long needed wants" which seldom, if ever, result in filling the aching void within the stomach, newspapers which are founded or conducted on any other than a business principle find inevitable resting place in the grand army of suspensions. The day of "opinions" is passing into the realm where roam the spirits of those who once gave to American politics a journalistic leadership—if they have not entirely lost their whilom potency. Newspapers have their positive influence—not men connected with newspapers. Men die—newspapers live. At the base of journalistic influence is *news*. The public journal which best gathers and disseminates news is the one that succeeds. "Business is business," and there are wholesale and retail establishments in all lines of business—including journalism. People will buy where they will get the most for the money, of good goods, and the newspaper man who trusts to other influences to sustain him, leans upon a broken reed which will soon plunge him into the poor-house. A newspaper's influence is its *circulation*, and its circulation is based on its value as a *news* paper. The few "big metropolitan dailies," at whose frown even congressmen and presidents tremble, gather their strength from the people who read them. Their circulation lost, their power would be gone. What is true of "the big dailies" applies equally to all "esteemed contemporaries," through all gradations, down to the smallest village weekly. News, and news alone, is the foundation for all success; upon news is based circulation, influence, power and success. The sea is filled with wrecks—the stranded are those who had no "nose for news," but only *vacuous scribbles*, which can be bought of any sophomore weekly stipend, or a diseased craving for the circus ticket and other journalistic perquisites.

Plon-Plon's Arrest.

There seems to be something wrong with the government in France. The words of warning uttered by statesmen, when GAMETTA died, appear to have had some significance. The greatest and strongest supporter of the republic if when his life left him and the Bonapartists, realizing this fact have begun to undermine all that has been accomplished in establishing a government free from the influence of the scions of the throne. It may end more disastrously than is anticipated, or the republic may survive all the darts of animosity and the fire of the enemy against it. "Plon-Plon" or Prince NAROLEON has been arrested for publishing and placarding a manifesto criticising the present administration of public affairs. The manifesto was given a place in the columns of *Figaro* and as a result that paper was seized. The republicans are losing no time in endeavoring to suppress all attempts at an uprising of the adherents of the teachings of him who established the empire. The leading cause of the great

danger to which the republic is exposed is on account of the feeling which has never forsaken the heart of the French to honor the great BONAPARTE, and it is even suspected and has been for years, that many who are members of the chamber of deputies and attaches of the departments and arrondissements would follow the teachings of the French general under proper leadership. It has never been thought, however, that the prince was the person who could incite a revolution or who would even attempt it. He stated in an interview that such was not his desire, and that he was only exercising his personal rights in criticising the government and that he would be the first to take arms against the ascension of Count DE CHAMBRORD to the throne. This cannot be relied on, however, and his close identification with the BONAPARTISTS precludes the supposition that he would offer to restrain any one from ascending the throne who had any pretended or real claim to it, by virtue of inheritance.

The action of certain members of the chamber would lead one to suspect that they felt some apprehension. A notion was made to exclude from the boundaries of France or Algeria any adherents of the former dynasties, and an order approving the arrest of the prince was endorsed by an overwhelming majority. It is proposed by some to exile the prince, but such a step would surely be unwise and will no doubt be discouraged by the more able statesmen. There are other contingencies which may give rise to trouble for France. The republic and England are frowning at each other and do not seem to have ever arrived at a satisfactory settlement of the Egyptian question. These and other things put an unfavorable picture upon the peace and quietude of the French people, and an attempt to assassinate President GREY would not be a surprising sequel to the agitation now going on.

## FIRE AT CISCO.

A Large Portion of the Town Destroyed With Heavy Losses and Small Insurance.

Special to the Gazette.

Cisco, January 18.—At four thirty this morning a fire was discovered in the stationery establishment of Hill & Shelton, on Main street. The flames spread very rapidly, enveloping the entire building in a few minutes and catching the adjoining buildings. Two blocks of the business buildings in the town were reduced to ashes. The losses are as follows: Vaughn, grocery store, \$1,500, no insurance; Hill & Shelton, stationery house, \$3,000, insured; Ramsey, Chapman & Co., \$10,000, no insurance; Amery, saloon, \$3,000, no insurance; Lewis, saloon, \$3,000, no insurance; Dr. Vance's office, \$400, no insurance; Hamilton, restaurant, \$1,000; Parks & Patterson, \$40,000, insured for \$15,000; Fisher, drugs, \$2,500; Jordan, hardware house, \$3,000; Chandler's livery stable, \$1,500.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, January 18.—On motion of Mr. Garland a resolution was adopted directing the secretary of war to inform the senate what action had been taken under the resolution providing for the payment of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry.

After further unimportant business the postoffice appropriation bill came up pending the question, being an amendment appropriating \$185,000 for necessary and special facilities on the trunk lines.

Debate ensued, during which Mr. Plumb said it was the intention of congress in making the first appropriation for the fast mail service that the benefits of which should be generally diffused, but the postoffice department had been unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the western railroads. The amendment appropriating \$185,000 for the fast mail service was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 20.

Mr. Morrill called the regular order, the tariff bill, which was considered.

On motion of Mr. Miller of New York, the duty on plain bottles, demijohns, &c., was changed from 30 per cent. ad valorem to one and one-half cents per pound.

After a long debate, during which several unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the duty on various articles from the rates agreed upon by the committee, the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Shackelford.

## House.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution that during the remainder of the session the judiciary, foreign affairs, naval officers, territories and public land committees be entitled to one day each for the consideration of one or more bills reported favorably by them. Referred.

Mr. Anderson reported back from the postoffice committee a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to what telegraph lines had been built under his direction by the army, and what disposition was made of the same, and on what terms. Adopted.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, Mr. Robinson moved to go into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Butterworth made an effort to get up consideration of the bonded extension whiskey bill, but Mr. Robinson's motion prevailed, and Mr. Page in the chair, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval bill.

Mr. Robeson explained the provisions of the bill as heretofore published, and at the conclusion of his remarks the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late representative Shackelford.

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## GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CARPETS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE MILLION

All kinds and prices, from a Doll Baby up to a handsome Silk Dress Pattern, Black Satin Dolman or a nice Overcoat. So, if you wish to make your wife, husband, children, sweetheart or friend a nice present, be sure to call where you will find

The Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices

AT

EVANS & MARTIN

Don't Buy until you have Examined the

ELEGANT STOCK OF JEWELRY

AT

CHARLES H. FRY'S.

AT MAX ELSER'S OLD STAND, HOUSTON STREET

12-16 Sun-Tues-Fri

## SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hoar Re-Elected from Massachusetts—Other States.

Boston, January 18.—The balloting for United States senator was resumed this morning by both houses in joint convention. There was intense interest and consequent excitement. Senator Hoar was re-elected. The following is the vote: "Hoar, 148; Long, 35; Bowman, 88; Crapo, 4; scattering, 2. Hoar was declared elected, amid much enthusiasm.

Detroit, January 18.—The first ballot for United States senator to-day resulted as follows: Ferry, 56; Stout, 00; scattering among eleven candidates, 25.

St. Paul, January 18.—Three ballots were taken for United States senator to-day without a result. The first ballot stood: Windom 58, Wilson 35, Cole 14, Hubbard 8, Dannel 11, Davis 3, Stout 4, Strait 2, Gilman 1, Castle Farmer 2, Kindred 5, total 146. Necessary to a choice, 74. Canvases were called off Democrats and of Windom men in the evening.

Belvidere, N. J., January 18.—Oxford Iron Works, idle some time past, reopened by a new company, Samuel Sloan president. These works employ several hundred men.

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